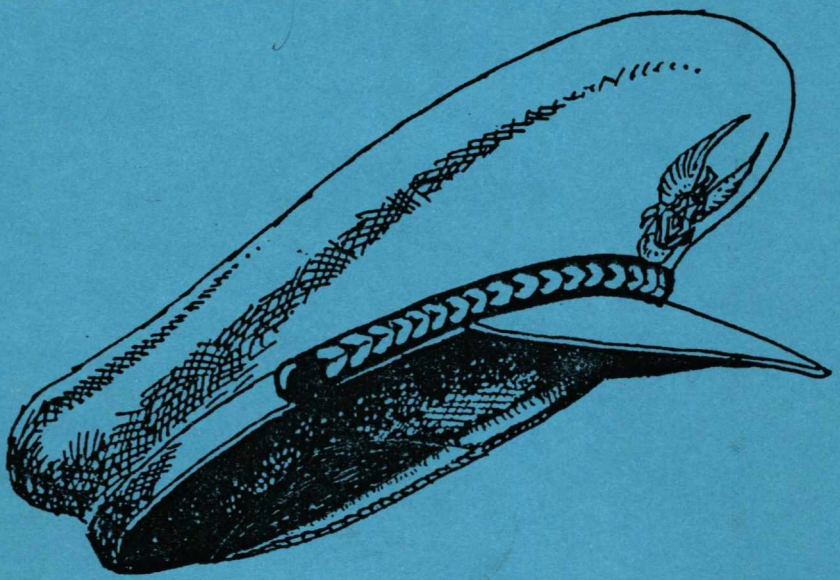
TL851

Military rule in Indonesia and the abuse of human rights

SLIDE/TAPE SHOW HANDBOOK



tapol The Indonesia Human Rights Campaign

Military rule in Indonesia

and the

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Running time: 18 minutes

Number of slides: 102

This handbook has been produced to accompany the slide/tape programme by TAPOL, the Indonesia Human Rights Campaign.

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We wish to express our thanks to Ian Mursell of **Slide Project** and Bob Fromer of **Main Gate Productions** for their help in producing this slide/tape show.

No.	Commentary	Slide
0.	No text	Focus
1.	No text	Country scene
2.	No text	Temple
3.	Indonesia, one of the largest and most populated countries in the world, comprises many islands stretched over 5,000 kms between the Indian and Pacific oceans.	Map
4.	How much do we know about the way Indonesian people live and the political system they live under?	Street-stall
	Military takeover in 1965	
5.	Indonesia is ruled by a ruthless and repressive military government. Since independence in 1945, the armed forces have involved themselves in every aspect of Indonesian life.	Army officers
6.	No text	Troops
7.	No text	Troops & tank
8.	No text	Troops in street
9.	No text	Army poster
10.	No text	Title
11.	General Suharto heads Indonesia's authoritarian government. Ordinary Indonesians have no say over how the country is run,	Suharto photo
12.	Suharto took power in Indonesia in 1965 during an army coup.	Suharto & soldier
13.	After the coup, the army massacred up to one million people in an attempt to destroy the powerful Indonesian communist party.	Troops beating people
14.	Tens of thousands more were arrested. Some were kept for over ten years without a trial.	Prisoner
	Social, economic and political conditions and human rights abuse in Indonesia	
15.	Today the majority of Indonesians living under Suharto's rule still suffer from poverty and repression, in spite of the country's natural wealth. How has he been able to keep power for so long?	Mother & child
16.	First of all there is a climate of fear in Indonesian society created by the massacres and purges of 1965. The military uses the threat of violence to suppress the mass of	Cartoon

ordinary Indonesians.

17.	The military runs an intelligence network to root out opponents of the regime. All former political prisoners are kept under surveillance.	Policeman & crowd
18.	Suharto also manipulates the political parties to reinforce his power. Only three parties are allowed to exist. The government party, Golkar, is guaranteed to win Indonesia's sham elections.	Golkar poster
19.	Military censorship of newspapers is routine in Indonesia. This paper was closed down in October 1986.	Newsaper vendor
20.	Meanwhile government-controlled television reaches 85 million Indonesian people through an elaborate satellite network.	Satellite
21.	But most of all, from the beginning, Suharto received the support of many western governments. The West approved of his anti-communist stand and in return got easy access to Indonesia's rich resources.	Cartoon
22.	Challenging the military's domination of Indonesia is difficult. But the Suharto regime has not gone unopposed.	Barbed wire
23.	During the 1970s, students led protests against corruption in the military elite. These were violently suppressed and the student movement was crushed.	Demonstration
24.	No text	Troops beating students
25.	More recently, opposition to the Suharto regime has come from Indonesia's Muslims.	Mosque
26.	Over 90 per cent of Indonesians are Muslims. Islam is increasingly a focus for discontent with the government, and the military has tried to weaken Muslim organisations.	Women praying
27.	In 1984 the army provoked a demonstration in the Indonesian capital, Jakarta, and then opened fire on the protesters. Dozens, perhaps hundreds, of people were killed.	Funeral
28.	Following this massacre, many of Indonesia's best known dissidents, including Muslim activists were imprisoned after show trials.	Trial
29.	The military has also attacked other sections of society to maintain the climate of fear. Since 1983 thousands of suspected criminals have been murdered by army death squads.	Cartoon
30.	Even political prisoners from the days of Suharto's coup in 1965 are still targeted by the military. A number were executed in	Execution victim

1985 and 1986 after nearly 20 years in jail... But how are the mass of ordinary Indonesians coping under military rule?

31.	Suharto likes to call himself the father of development. Posters all over Indonesia demand sacrifices from the people for the good of the country.	Poster
32.	But while the elite grow wealthy...	Jakarta scene
33.	...the majority remain desperately poor.	Woman in street
34.	Most Indonesians depend on agriculture for a living.	Rice threshers
35.	Rice is the staple diet. Although the country no longer needs to import rice, many people do not have enough land or income to feed themselves and their families properly.	Rice field
36.	For most Indonesians work is hard to find. Working conditions are miserable and the wages are very low.	Women workers
37.	Yet if all this makes Indonesia sound like a poor country, think again. Indonesia is rich in resources and the 1970s oil boom brought huge amounts of revenue.	Oil installation
38.	For many years military officers have enriched themselves by running Indonesia's large businesses.	Cartoon
39.	But little of this wealth has been passed on to ordinary Indonesians.	Woman in street
40.	Instead of increasing people's living standards the regime spends money on prestige projects.	Building crane
41.	The regime has spent money on modern farm machinery to boost national production. This often puts landless peasants out of work.	Plough
42.	They end up in the slums which have grown up around the cities. And even slum dwellers may be evicted to make room for another of the government's prestige buildings.	City slum
43.	Western aid is spent on huge population control schemes such as family planning.	Birth control centre
44.	Under the Indonesian family planning programme women are forced to use birth control methods advocated by the government. These often cause health problems.	Poster
45.	An even larger western-funded project in Indonesia is transmigration. Millions of Javanese are being offered land in the outer islands of Indonesia by the regime to persuade them to move away from overcrowded	Resettlement site

Java.

46.	Through transmigration, the military aims to ewnfore national unity on the different ethnic groups in Indonesia by flooding them with Javanese settlers.	Poster
47.	The transmigrants themselves are often unable to farm the de-forested land in the outer islands, Many give up the struggle.	Transmigrants
48.	But transmigration has been even worse for the indigenous inhabitants of these islands.	West Papuan on rubbish heap
49.	They have had their traditional lands taken from them by the military and their environment has been irreparably damaged by the influx of settlers.	Forest clearance

West Papua

50.	However bad life may be for Indonesians under Suharto, people in Indonesia's occupied territories, East Timor and West Papua, have suffered the most.	Map
51.	West Papua, Indonesia's first colony.	Map
52.	The people of West Papua have no historical or or cultural links with the Indonesian archipelago.	West Papuan children
53.	But since 1963, West Papua has suffered military occupation by Indonesia.	Troops & Papuans
54.	Whole communities have been uprooted through economic exploitation. The traditional way of life has been attacked by the Indonesian military.	Fisherman on lake
55.	The once proud culture of West Papua's different tribes...	Carved Asmat canoe
56.	...is rapidly disappearing under the impact of Indonesia's occupation.	Discarded Asmat carving
57.	West Papua's struggle for independence is a story of international betrayal. When Indonesia occupied West Papua in 1963, the UN guaranteed a referendum on independence within six years.	Guerrilla & flag
58.	But the so-called 'Act of Free Choice' in 1969 was a cruel farce. Supporters of independence were imprisoned. A hand-picked group of West Papuan delegates were forced to vote for integration with Indonesia.	Prisoners
59.	West Papuan communities which opposed integration were bombed from the air. Thousands of civilians were killed.	Army helicopters

60.	Today Indonesian troops are still needed to maintain Indonesia's rule in West Papua.	Troops & West Papuans
61.	West Papuans are denied any of the privileges like good jobs, given to Indonesian immigrants.	West Papuans & Indonesians
62.	West Papuans are unable to buy Indonesian goods in Indonesian shops	Dani people outside shop
63.	And West Papuans see none of the benefits of their country's rich resources. Profits from multinational projects, like the huge Freeport copper-mine in the mountains, go back to the military regime in Jakarta.	Freeport copper-mine
64.	A guerrilla movement, the OPM, is active in most of the country.	Guerrillas
65.	The OPM has become the focus of West Papuan nationalist feeling. Although the guerrillas are poorly armed, the movement receives support from all sections of West Papuan society.	Guerrilla leader
66.	No text	OPM leader, Seth Rumkorem
67.	But it is Indonesia's transmigration programme which has caused the greatest alarm among West Papuans. They fear that Indonesia's plans to bring in millions of Javanese will turn them into a minority in their own land.	Transmigration site
68.	In 1984, the OPM led an uprising in the West Papuan capital, Jayapura.	Jayapura
69.	Indonesian military reprisals and grievances over transmigration drove 12,000 West Papuan refugees over the border into Papua New Guinea.	Refugees
70.	Many of the refugees had lost their land to the transmigrants.	Refugee huts
71.	Some reported atrocities by the Indonesian troops and refused to return.	Refugees
72.	The refugees are still in Papua New Guinea in spite of the government's efforts to force them back. Their fears were confirmed by the murder or Arnold Ap, a prominent West Papuan, in April 1984, at the hands of special Indonesian para-commandos.	Arnold Ap
73.	The plight of West Papua is ignored by the rest of the world. Unless action is taken to stop Indonesia's brutal occupation of the country, West Papuans face almost certain obliteration as a people.	Dani walking
	East Timor	
74.	East Timor, Indonesia's second colony.	Map

75.	Before 1975, East Timor was a remote Portuguese colony almost unknown in the rest of the world.	East Timor scene
76.	When the Portuguese dictatorship fell in 1974, the East Timorese demanded their independence. Fretilin, the most popular political party, campaigned for a radical development programme.	Fretilin banner
77.	Suharto's generals began a campaign of destabilisation against the independence movement in East Timor. They saw Fretilin as a dangerous example to people in authoritarian Indonesia.	Troops
78.	As Fretilin grew stronger, Indonesia launched attacks on Fretilin forces. To keep its operation secret, the Indonesian army killed five Australian TV journalists in East Timor in October 1975.	Journalists' graves
79.	But western countries, including Australia, refused to put pressure on Indonesia to stop its attacks.	Cartoon
80.	Fretilin declared East Timor independent in November 1975.	Independence ceremony
81.	And in December, Indonesian forces launched a full-scale invasion.	Paratroopers
82.	Since the Indonesian invasion, East Timor has been sealed off from the outside world. But Fretilin continues to pass information out to other countries, From this we can compile a picture of events in East Timor after 1975.	Fretilin poster
83.	For two years Fretilin controlled the mountainous interior of the country, containing most of the population.	Guerrilla patrol
84.	But three massive military operations by the Indonesians costs thousands of lives in the Fretilin zones.	Bronco in action
85.	Fretilin guerrillas who were caught or surrendered, were tortured and killed by Indonesian troops.	Execution
86.	Many East Timorese civilians were also killed by Indonesian troops. Others died of starvation after being placed in Indonesian concentration camps. By 1979 one-third of the population, over 200,000 people, had died.	Starving children
87.	Today war still rages in East Timor.	Dead bodies
88.	The West has continued to arm Indonesia's occupation forces. Britain and the United States provided highly destructive ground-attack aircraft during the worst stages	Newspaper headline

of the war.

89. Fretilin has now set up new liberated zones... — Guerrillas

90. ...with smaller guerrilla units which are less vulnerable to Indonesian attack. — Guerrillas training

91. The Indonesian forces in East Timor have suffered thousands of casualties. Military hospitals and cemeteries are full, and the morale of the troops is low. From Indonesia's viewpoint, too, its invasion of East Timor has been disastrous. — Army hospital

92. Indonesia faces opposition from the influential Catholic Church, and the hostility of most of the East Timorese people. — Timorese priests

93. Indonesia has failed to gain recognition for its occupation of East Timor by the United Nations... — Timorese man

94. ...and Fretilin still campaigns hard for international support. East Timor's struggle for independence is likely to continue for many years. — Fretilin meeting

95. No text — Fretilin guerrillas

Indonesia and the West

96. In spite of Indonesia's terrible human rights record, the West still gives financial and diplomatic support to the Suharto regime. — Reagan... and Thatcher with Suharto

97. The West sells arms to the military... — Armoured car

98. No text — Aircraft

99. ...and is helping Indonesia to develop its own arms industry. — Military journal

100. People in the West and elsewhere in the world need to know more about Indonesia. Then they can protest against the support their governments give to the brutal military regime in Jakarta. — Dutch protesters

101. Western governments, industrialists and arms manufacturers profit from our ignorance about the true nature of the Indonesian government. The British-based organisation TAPOL aims to inform the world about human rights issues in Indonesia. We campaign to stop western involvement in repression against the peoples of Indonesia, West Papua and East Timor. We need your support. For further information write to this address: — TAPOL publications

102. No text — TAPOL's address

Instructions for use

You are strongly advised to study these instructions carefully and to rehearse the whole programme before you show it to an audience.

The tape accompanying the slide show is available in two versions:

1. A sound-track with audible cues (two woodblock sounds) telling you when to change slides. (It might help to tell your audience what to expect.) This is for people who have no automatic equipment linking the projector to the cassette, and who need cues to know when to change the slides. **If you have this version, it is particulaly important for you to rehearse the show ahead of your presentation, to make sure you correctly synchronise the slides and cues. The commentary and list of slides in this Handbook is your guide.**

2. A silent-pulse sound-track with no audible cues for use;

a. By people with automatic equipment. This means that you have an automatic-change slide projector connected to an audio-visual cassette player. You will be able to set the equipment and let it run automatically to the end. **If you need to break the show when your first (and second) tray or carousel runs out, you should rehearse the show ahead of your presentation, to make sure you correctly synchronise your second (and possibly third) start-up.** [See below for suggested break-points.]

b. By people operating equipment which is fully manual. You will need to follow the written commentary and change the slides accordingly.

Preparing the slides for your show

1. Set up the focus slide - slide 0 - on the screen and line up the projector so that the slide fits well on the screen.

2. Try out slide 2 on the screen to make sure the vertical slides fit.

3. Try out slide 3 which includes writing, to make sure your slides are the right way round.

4. Then return to slide 0 and keep the focus slide on the screen until you are ready to start.

5. When you are ready to start, turn on the cassette player. When the music starts, bring on the first slide.

6. If your tape has audible cues, the first cue sounds just before the music begins. Bring on slide 1 at the first cue, slide 2 at the second cue, and so on to the end of programme.

7. You can also follow the written script and change slides accordingly.

Suitable break-points

If your carousel takes a maximum of 80 slides, we suggest you put slides 0 to 49 on the first carousel and the remainder on the second carousel. You may wish to pause after completing the first carousel for a discussion, or continue immediately with the second carousel. In any case, this is a convenient point at which to break and install your second carousel.

If you are using trays holding a maximum of 36 slides, we suggest you use four trays and divide the slides as follows: 0 to 14, 15 to 49, 50 to 73 and 74 to the end. Here too you may wish to pause at the end of the second and third trays for a discussion. If your trays are larger than this, you should adjust the number in each to give you the most convenient break-point.

Indonesia....

ruled by repression and violence since General Suharto and the Army took power in 1965.

Massacres and Terror

Up to a million killed in the 1965/66 massacres; an estimated 200,000 (a third of the population) killed in East Timor since Indonesia invaded in 1975; tens of thousands killed in West Papua since 1962.

Detention and Torture

Tens of thousands held without trial from 1965-1979; hundreds still serving heavy sentences after show trials; hundreds of Muslims being held without trial; torture is widespread and persistent; thousands held without trial in East Timor and West Papua.

Political Persecution

All leftwing organisations banned since 1965; Muslim opposition suppressed; the student movement under tight control; ex-political prisoners denied civil rights.

Censorship

Many periodicals banned since 1965; books have been banned and burnt.

No Right to Organise

No democratic trade unions or peasant unions; industrial and land disputes crushed by the Army and the Police.

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